

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 198

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—Singer: ON, THE
OLD HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE—KIP VAN WINKLE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—
THE GRAND DUCCHESS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—THE LAST TRUMP CARD.TAYLOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
LITTLE POLY—THE WITNESS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ROGUES OF NEW
YORK—DOMINIQUE, THE DESERTER.WOODS' MUSICAL BROS., corner Thirtieth st.—
POMP, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—CASTLE-LIDDY
BLUNDER.AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, Third av. between 63d
and 64th sts.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE FRENCH BAND.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THE STRAUS
CONCERT.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.TERRACE GARDEN, 28th st. between 3d and Lexington
av.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.—ART AND
SCIENCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.
1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—The Presidency: National Democratic Convention
for the Chopper of Chappagna; The
Untried in Council; Called to Order by
August Belmont; Who Resigns; A Grand
convention of Jefferson Temporary Chairman; Ex-
Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Permanent
President; His Speech on Union; North and
South Clipping; Hands Over the Bloody
Charm of the War; It is Grant or Greeley;
The Committee on Credentials, Organization
and Resolutions; The National Executive
Committee; The Bourbon Wasp; Nest;
The Bitcher who will Chop Off the Liberal
Tail; Cincinnati and Baltimore Chiming
together; Is it the Kaff of Democracy?4—Stokes: Belligerent Counsel Bury the Hatchet
and Smoke the Pipe of Peace; Depositions
Taken by the Two Commissioners Excluded;
Medical Testimony for the Defence; The
Cause of Plak's Death a Professional Enigma;
Who Will Decide When Doctors Disagree?
The Jury: A New Phase of the Defence;
Stokes, Senior, on the Stand; Partial Her-
editary Insanity; The Case Drawing to a
Close; Sixteenth Day of the Trial.—The
Tenement Houses: Continuation of the
Herald's Inspection into the Dens of Filth;
Hints for the Health Authorities; The Plague
Spots of the City and the Dangers the People
Are Exposed To; Donovan's Lane; Reeking
Filth and Frenched Seats Ruining Human Life;
The Abode of the Ghastly; How the Chinese
Opium Smokers, and in the Under-
ground Haunts of the Hunted—Fleetwood
Park; Ten Thousand Dollars; The Grand
Trotting Contest; American Girl's
Great Triumph; She Beats Goldsmith Maid;
Lucy and Henry; How Money is Made; Ever-
Made at Fleetwood Park; 2:21, 2:19½, 2:24—
Yachting—Libby Garabrant; Her Sentence
Commuted to Imprisonment; In Lavender
Venture—Carling; N. J. Burning—Midnight
Stabbing Affray in Yorkville—Johann Strauss.
6—Editorial: Leading Article, "The Baltimore
Convention," "The Election of the President
and the Politicians"—Amusement Announcements.7—The Privateer Pioneer: Capture of the Cuban
War Vessel by a United States Revenue Cut-
ter—News from Mexico—Cable Telegrams
from Germany, Scotland, Spain and Switzer-
land—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Shipping In-
telligence—Business Notices.8—Financial and Commercial: The Erie Election
and the Effect on Wall Street; The Erie
Declines About Two Per Cent, but Rallies and
Becomes Steady; The Closing Price 99; Specu-
lation on Horace Greeley and His Chances
at Baltimore and in November; Remarkable
Relaxation in the Money Market; Explana-
tion of the Flurry and Activity 3½; How
Money is Made; The Erie Election; The
Union Pacific and Advance in South Carolina
Bonds—The Erie Election; Watson, President,
and General Election; Erie, Vice President;
Meetings of the Old and New Boards of Di-
rectors and Stockholders of Erie; A Coup
d'Etat by the Britishers; Sketches of the New
Officers and Directors of Erie; The Erie
Moneyed Men of the Road; The Atlantic
and Great Western Interests; Report of the
Hetting Board on the Erie; The Erie for the
Next Nine Months and the True Condition of
the Company; A Plain, Unvarnished Tale.9—The Erie Election (Continued from Eighth
Page)—Peekskill, Morality—Terrible Ex-
plosion in Jersey—Meeting of the Contract
Commissioners—Brooklyn Affairs—Houses Struck
by Lightning—Marriages and Deaths.10—The Presidency (Continued from Third Page)—
The Bourbon in Convention; Plan for a Pure
Democratic Election—A Presidential Con-
ference: Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown
Meet at the Lincoln Club—News from Wash-
ington—Judge, Trial—Return of the
Seventh—Advertisements.11—Interesting Proceedings in the New York and
Brooklyn Courts—Tombs Police Court—The
Cobb Homicide—Our College—Commence-
ment at Yale and Amherst Colleges—Adver-
tisements.

12—Advertisements.

FIRST BALL OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The State
election in North Carolina in August."THE LITTLE END OF NOTHING WHITTLED
DOWN TO A VERY FINE POINT"—The Bourbon
bolt at Baltimore.SECOND BALL OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The State
election in Maine in September. As goes the
"Star in the East" in September the galaxy of
States follow in November.THIRD BALL OF THE CAMPAIGN.—The State
election in Pennsylvania in October. The
"Keystone of the Federal Arch" marshals her
forces in October for the grand Presidential
contest in November following.AMERICAN GIRL AT FLEETWOOD PARK yester-
day astonished ten thousand spectators by
beating Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and Henry, in
three mile heats. A good, stout heart has this
American Girl, for she proved herself the
fastest trotter that ever stepped on the Fleet-
wood track.THE TRADES STRIKES.—The reports in an-
other part of to-day's HERALD regarding the
strikes in this city and other places show that
the struggle is fast drawing to a close. It was
only yesterday we chronicled the termina-
tion of the London building trades strike,
which ended in an amicable adjustment of dif-
ficulties between master and workman. In
New York the stone workers still hold out, and
will continue to do so as long as funds remain
in the treasury of the unions; but the large de-
mands of late must have been heavy inroads
on these resources. The Paterson strikes may
also be considered at an end.LIDIE GARRABANT, THE JERSEY MURDERESS,
has had her sentence commuted to imprison-
ment for life by the Court of Pardons. It is a
curious feature of this case that a report of the
Court having done so was circulated about a
week ago and reached the girl herself. This proved to be untrue, but
Jersey justice, inmovable to pleading, as it
has proved itself, found it more difficult, as it
was, to recommend the girl to the gallows
than simply refuse to hear her petition. It
will not, in the result, be discreditable to New
Jersey, for the sight of a woman hanging like
a dog is not a very civilizing one.The Baltimore Convention—A Good
Example for the Press and the Poli-
ticians.

The HERALD special despatches from Balti-
more and the account of the proceedings of
the Democratic Convention now in session in
that city, published to-day, will serve to show
that the real business of the Presidential
campaign is only now about to commence,
and that the encounters we have heretofore
witnessed have been merely the skirmishes
preceding the great battle that is soon to de-
cide the question of the control of the federal
administration and its extensive patronage
for four years to come. Up to the present time
the two wings of the republican party have
had the contest all to themselves, waging a
civil war within their own camp between
the adherents of Grant and of Greeley, the
nominees of Philadelphia and of Cincinnati; while
the democrats have held aloof in a sort of armed
neutrality, debating and contending among
themselves as to the most desirable disposition
to be made of their forces in the approaching
fight. Here and there a democratic journal
has anticipated the action of the party, and
entered upon the work of the campaign under
the liberal republican banner; but as a general
rule the democratic organs have been resting
on their arms, awaiting the signal to be given
from Baltimore before taking the field. As
soon as the nominations have been made by
the Democratic Convention to-day a new
spirit will be infused into the campaign, and
every newspaper in the country, from Maine
to California, will declare for one or other
of the candidates and enter with ardor
into the contest. From the unanimity with
which the Convention promises to accept a
union with the liberal republicans it appears
probable that there will be no serious defection
among the democratic press, and hence
we may anticipate a great immediate acce-
sion of newspaper strength at least to the
Greeley side, and the commencement of a
desperate and very doubtful struggle for the
Presidential office.

How far this unanimity will prevail among
the masses of the democratic party, and
how great a number of individual democ-
rats called upon to choose between two
candidates, neither of whom is of their
own political faith, may prefer Grant to
Greeley, is a problem yet to be solved, and
upon which will, no doubt, depend the
result of the November election. So far
as the Baltimore Convention may be
taken as a test of democratic senti-
ment in the several States, all opposition
to the proposed union with the liberal republi-
cans appears to have been abandoned, and
entire harmony is said to prevail. Indeed,
the descriptions of the scenes in and about
the Convention given by our correspondents
call to mind the old gatherings of the anti-
slavery reformers, and indicate such a
revival in the organization as has not been
witnessed since 1860. The streets of Balti-
more are gay with flags and other decorations,
and filled with rejoicing and somewhat boister-
ous crowds. The barrooms are lively with
discussions and hobnobbing. The theatre in
which the Convention holds its sessions is
covered with gay and saucy banners. The
names of all the States float on pennants side
by side, to tell the gratifying story of the com-
plete restoration of that Union so roughly
broken by secession at Charleston and
so long kept asunder by an unnatural war.
Mottos declaratory of the principles and sen-
timents of the reunited party meet the eye in
every direction, and the lists of delegates indi-
cate the return to the democratic fold of men
whose names were familiar sounds in the
household years before the rude interruption
of the rebellion. Still, it must not be for-
gotten that political conventions are usually
filled with professional politicians, and at this
time parties are too loosely drawn to bind the
people fast to the behests of their leaders. If
the Democratic Convention to-day carries out
the foreshadowed programme and nominates
by an almost unanimous vote the candidates
of the liberal republicans it may be necessary
to await the response to its action from
the several States before forming a judgment
as to the concurrence of the democratic masses
in its conclusions. At present, judging from
the pitiable failure of the attempted straight-
out democratic movement, the chances seem to
favor a substantial union of the democracy
upon Greeley and Brown and a fair fight be-
tween the two candidates already in the field.

The work of the Convention yesterday was
confined to the completion of the permanent
organization, the selection of a committee on
resolutions, which is expected to report at an
early moment of to-day's session, and the
appointment, through the several
delegations, of a national committee
for the next four years. It was found
that not a single seat was contested in any
State, and that the delegations were all full.
In person, in the orderly character of the
proceedings, in the ability shown in the
speeches, and in its directness of purpose, the
Convention has a decided advantage over those
by which it has been preceded. The policy
suggestions of the Blairs and others, who have
been busily engaged for two or three days
past in counselling some sort of sagacious ac-
tion by which the Cincinnati candidates
should be endorsed without being actually
nominated by the democracy, appear to have
been swept out of sight by the earnestness
of the majority of the delegates. It is evident
that the movement for a union against the ad-
ministration is a serious one on the part of
the Convention, and that it is to be made in a
thorough manner as a matter of principle,
and not for the sake of expediency. The
speeches of August Belmont and Senator Doo-
little were in admirable taste, and set an ex-
ample which it would be well for all the political
speakers and writers to follow during the cam-
paign. In both there was an entire absence
of that personal abuse that has unfortunately
already manifested itself in some of the party
organs on the republican side. Mr. Belmont
was particularly happy in his presentation of
the issues before the country and in the expres-
sion of his views as to the duty of the democracy
in the present election. While arraigning the
policy of the administration as having kept
alive the evils resulting from the war of the
rebellion long after they should have passed
away and been forgotten, he did justice to
General Grant as a good and faithful soldier,
whose stubborn and indomitable courage had
helped to crown the Union arms with victory,
and as a man whose intentions on taking the
Presidential chair were good and patriotic.

In speaking of Horace Greeley as the
probable democratic candidate, Mr. Bel-
mont was in like manner truthful and
temperate in his remarks. He avoided
all fulsome praise of the proposed standard
bearer of the party; admitted his life-long op-
position to democracy and accepted him as the
representative of sound constitutional prin-
ciples, who, by his admirable and manly letter,
had shown that he was fully alive to the spirit
of the Cincinnati platform, and intended, if
elected, to carry out its principles in honesty
and good faith. Senator Doolittle made a
most stirring and effective political speech,
but in like manner he refrained from
abuse of General Grant, and avoided any-
thing more than a passing allusion to the
charges brought against him by the opposi-
tion organs. Such a course is in marked con-
trast to those partisan journals which on the
one side assail Horace Greeley as dishonest,
unprincipled and incapable, and on the other
side team with personal abuse of General
Grant. The speeches of Mr. Belmont and
Senator Doolittle will in this respect furnish
models for the orators of the campaign,
and it will be well for the credit of the nation
if they shall be closely and universally fol-
lowed.

The Convention seems now to have a clear
path before it, and unless some change should
unexpectedly occur in the programme it will,
no doubt, finish up its labors to-day with the
nomination of Greeley and Brown and the
adoption of the Cincinnati platform as agreed
upon by the Committee on Resolutions. The
friends of the administration have pro-
fessed an earnest desire that Greeley should
be endorsed or nominated at Baltimore, and
it now seems certain that their wish will be
gratified. The liberal republicans have also
been eager for the union now apparently se-
cure, and hence we may presume that the ac-
tion of the Democratic Convention will
afford general satisfaction all round, if we
except the select party of free traders who held
the famous adjourned meeting at the Fifth
Avenue Hotel, and the dozen or fifteen
straight-outs who are now making themselves
ridiculous somewhere in Baltimore. We
shall thus have a general rejoicing among
all political circles to-night, and
shall enter upon the real, active business of
the Presidential contest in a good humor all
round. Under these circumstances it is to be
hoped that all low personal abuse will be dis-
continued from this date, and that we shall no
longer lead foreign nations to believe, on our
own showing, that our choice for next Presi-
dent lies between a knave and a fool.

Capture of a Cuban War Vessel.

The Cuban privateer Pioneer, a detailed
description of which was given in the HERALD
a few days ago, has been captured by the
United States revenue cutter Moccasin, off
Judith Point, and conveyed to Newport, where
she is now detained by order of the Secretary
of the Treasury. In another column will be
found an account by our Newport correspond-
ent of the circumstances surrounding the
seizure. In answer to the usual chal-
lenge the commander of the Pioneer
showed a commission, signed by Cespedes,
President of the Cuban republic. The com-
mander of the American cutter proceeded,
however, as it was clearly his duty to do. He
refused to recognize the document, took the
Cuban vessel in tow and telegraphed to Sec-
retary Boutwell for instructions. Our Wash-
ington correspondent describes the impres-
sion the news produced in official cir-
cles. The general opinion appears to be that
the Pioneer will have to be treated as a pirate,
as the United States government has by the
Treaty of Washington morally pledged itself
to all the world to observe such strict neu-
trality that will not permit the release of the Cuban
war vessel.

The Erie Railway Election.

We devote considerable of our space this
morning to a record of what was done yester-
day at the meeting of the stockholders of the
Erie Railway, both in the matter of a choice
of a new board of directors and officers and in
the presentation of a report of the operations
of the company for the past nine months. The
election was a peaceful and, considering the
supposed rivalry of legitimate and speculative
interests, quite a tame affair. There was none
of the challenging and obstruction of voting
that were anticipated by those who looked to
see an effort made to keep the conditions of the
election within the terms of the law. The con-
trolling parties had been too jealous of their
success to omit any detail of propriety,
and so the inspectors had pretty
nearly a sinecure of their important
trust. It was something, of course, to
see one man voting twenty-five millions
and another man fifteen millions of the share
capital, but in these days of big national debts
and syndicates we have lost our capacity for
wonderment at such a concentration of wealth
in individuals, especially as in this case we
knew that McHenry was casting the vote for a
syndicate of English capitalists. The election
has given us for the new President of Erie an
eminently American railroad man, and for
Vice President a gentleman identified with the
earlier and brighter history of the enterprise.
Scattered through the list of directors is a sug-
gestive here and there of Atlantic and Great
Western influence, its extent being insignificant,
however, as contrasted with the power which
McHenry could have exerted in making the
new board. Indeed, the ticket will for this
reason puzzle every one who studies it. Out-
side of what is promised in the presidency,
speculation is at sea as to whether Erie is in
the hands of men who will guide its fortunes
solely in its own interest or whether it has
fallen into those who will make it half fish and
half flesh in some new combination of railroad
enterprise.

GERMAN HONOR TO THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE
AND CITIZEN FRATERNITY.—The German na-
tional monument, in honor of the memory
and patriotic services of Stein, the politico-
economist and statesman, was unveiled in
Nassau yesterday. Emperor William, the
Empress, and Prince Frederick William, at-
tended by the dignitaries of the Court, were
present. The ceremony was performed be-
fore a vast assemblage of people, representing
all the countries of Europe and the United
States. The American Minister in Berlin was
called on to sketch the life career of Stein—a
very great honor paid to our nationality, and
a marked acknowledgment of our popular
appreciation and diffusion of the principles of
citizen enlightenment and self-government.

The Sanitary Condition of the Ten-
ement Houses.

We hope that the action of the newly-ap-
pointed Sanitary Inspector, in ordering a
thorough examination of the tenement houses
of the city, will be followed by a vigorous ap-
plication of the sanitary laws in the city.
Unfortunately they are scarcely sufficient to
combat successfully the evils arising from the
present system of lodging the poorer classes in
overcrowded filthy rooms, where the seeds of
disease and death are sown with what fatal
results the death rate of the city shows. But
though the law may be unequal to the cure of
this evil, it has the power of considerably
weakening its effect by insisting on the ob-
servance of cleanliness within certain limits. It
is a matter of regret that those who are most
nearly interested in maintaining their dwellings
in a healthful condition display an amount of
indifference which results from ignorance and
the brutalizing influence exercised by con-
stant contact with dirt and wretchedness. It
is therefore clearly the duty of those having
charge of the interests of our immense popu-
lation to step in and compel the inhabitants of
the rookeries in which cholera and fever find a
congenial soil to grow in, to observe such
sanitary regulations as may prevent the out-
break of contagious diseases. Humanity
would compel this even were there no danger
to be apprehended but to the individuals to
whose thoughtlessness and slovenly habits
much of the nuisance is due. But the inter-
ests of the whole population imperatively
demand that the sanitary inspectors and the
Health Board shall continue with untiring
vigilance and vigor the good work in which
they are engaged. The comparatively cleanly
streets which we enjoy show conclusively that
it only requires energy and directness of pur-
pose on the part of the heads of the Health
Department to secure an efficient discharge of
duty by their subordinates.

Much, however, as may be hoped from the
enforcement of sanitary rules, the root of the
evil lies too deep to be eradicated by anything
less than a radical change in the mode of con-
structing dwellings for the poor. The manner
in which thousands are crowded into un-
healthy dens, hid away from the public eye,
is graphically described in our reports
of the condition of the tenement houses
yesterday and to-day. While such places as
Rag Alley and Bull Run Alley and Donovan's
lane are allowed to be constructed, they will
be the refuge at once of the poorest and the
most degraded. In such dwellings it is
useless to look for cleanliness or decency.
Everything in the surroundings is calculated
to habituate the inhabitants to look with in-
difference on the accumulation of filth, and
unless some strong power intervenes they will
make no effort to render healthful those homes
in which they and mirrored faithfully their
own mental condition. This connection of
man's habits of thought with the nature of his
residence is a most important consideration
for all who are interested in the future of our
city. In all cases the crowded alleys and ill-
ventilated, rickety homes of the poor are also
the favorite haunts of the thief and the mur-
derer. The immoral air of these haunts of
wretchedness is fatal to honesty and virtue.
Crime is the only fruit that flourishes in these
dark spots of our civilization. They are created
by the avarice of selfish men, who care nothing
for the physical or moral health of those who
inhabit them. This indifference to the well-
being of the tenants leads to the construc-
tion of ill-lighted and ill-ventilated
houses in which the rooms are small and com-
fortless. Poverty forces the most wretched of
the people to live in them, and the demoraliza-
tion which almost inevitably follows makes
them denizens for life. The influence of these
crowded tenements on our political life is not
a whit less marked or less dangerous than
their influence on the health of the city.
Morally and physically they are pest spots that
tend to poison the whole social system. In
them the lowest and most corrupt of the
political tribe have their strongholds, and
from them issue the smashers of ballot boxes
and all that legion of ruffianism so much
dreaded by the honest citizens.

So long as such dwellings are allowed to
exist, teeming with the mingled victims of
wretchedness and vice, so long will the army
of ruffianism be recruited with alarming
rapidity, in spite of the most rigorous enforce-
ment of the law. Under our peculiar political
organization the development of the tenement
house system is sure to lead to the worst re-
sults, unless the law steps in to secure for the
poor healthful residences, where their children
may grow up good citizens, free from the
viciousness, which contact with thieves and
rowdies never fails to produce. It is not,
perhaps, advisable that the government of the
city should undertake to build residences for
the working classes, but it is certainly within
the scope of their duty to see that no house
is constructed which is likely to be un-
healthy. There ought to be a law more
stringent than any in existence to pro-
vide against the evils of crowding. Such
a law properly enforced would do away
with many of the most crying evils of the
present system. We must destroy the Rag
alleys and Donovan lanes if we would save
society from the army of vice which is con-
stantly growing in their dark recesses. From
these dens will one day issue the barbarians to
make open war on society unless they are up-
rooted in time and while the foundations of
our social organization are comparatively
sound. The heated term has turned the atten-
tion of the public in the direction of these dark
and noxious places, because the danger of dis-
ease and pestilence comes home to the minds
of all. It is doubtful, however, if morally
these pestilential spots ought not to be to us a
source of graver inquietude.

Sad News from Scotland.

By telegram from Scotland we are informed
of the occurrence of a very melancholy and
fatal accident in Glasgow yesterday. An
explosion of steam took place in a flour mill.
The shock was followed by fire, which destroyed
the building. Eleven persons were burned to
death in the ruins, and many others injured
severely. A very short time since we were
called on to report the bursting of a steam
engine when it was traversing, for road-carriage
purposes, a crowded thoroughfare in one of the
Scottish cities. This accident was attended
with exceedingly sorrowful results, a number
of small children having been swept out
of life by the visitation. We are pained by
these recitals. The Scotch people are most
careful, perhaps the most careful in Europe,

in their management of the elastic motive
agency, steam. They also build most excellent
engines. It is difficult to account for the
rapid recurrence of these alarming fatalities in
their large towns, taking their exact everyday
habits of careful economy into account. Per-
haps their familiarity with the cause of danger
breeds contempt for, or indifference to, its
power. This should never be permitted. The
giant unseen force, which has been subdued to
do the work of man, must be watched by the
sleepless eye of science during the progress of
its labor. If not it will etherealize too much—
just as tasked humanity attempts to do now
and then—and burst the bonds which con-
fine it.

The Fisk Murder Trial.

The trial of Stokes seems approaching the
end of its agony, after sixteen days of jury-
finding, evidence-taking and legal wrangling.
The stifling atmosphere of the court seems to
have no deterrent effect on the morbid crowds
who throng day after day to catch the choice
morsels of sensation scattered there. Yester-
day's features were the medical evidence for the
defence and the testimony of the father of
Stokes as to hereditary insanity. The evidence
on the first point of the greatest value was that
given by Dr. Carnochan. Its strong point
is that he considers the administration of
opium in the case of Fisk as extremely
bad practice and dangerous to the life of
the patient. He did not think that recovery
was impossible, but admitted the great danger
of the wound. The evidence of Dr. Jacobi
supported these views; that of Dr.
McCreedy was not of much value to the
defence, since his cross-examination
revealed the fact that he had been the
Deus ex machina of the medical line of
examination for the defence. On this matter
it may be said that lawyers in a case of this
kind must "cram" their medical information
and depend more or less on professional aid.
The propriety of putting this "crammer" on
the witness stand is, of course, another question.
The superficial nature of the lawyers' medical
knowledge was rather oddly demonstrated in
one of the prosecuting private counsel's cross-
examination of the doctors for the defence.
He ventured into questions on the merits of
certain schools of medicine, but when asked
what was the particular system he alluded
to in the case of Dr. Sayre admitted
that he did not know. The
witnesses naturally expressed the opinion that
the lawyer's question meant nothing. The
utmost which can be drawn from this medical
evidence appears to be that the probing was
dangerous, and that opium was administered
injudiciously and inordinately, leaving the
question of the absolute fatality of the wound
resting on a very slim chance of recovery.
The insanity evidence must have been pecu-
liarly gratifying to the morbid audience, for it
exhibited an old man, the father of the pris-
oner, in tears. His evidence establishes
that Stokes' uncle died insane and his
mother's nephew was six months in the
Bloomington Asylum; also that
Stokes himself exhibited abnormal mental
excitement at the time of the quarrels with
Fisk about the refinery business. It would
seem from all this that the strongest fea-
tures of the defence still rest on the evi-
dence given before yesterday. The question
of premeditation or accidental meeting
in relation to the actual shooting, the question
of Fisk's drawing on Stokes and the truth or
untruth of the threats against and persecution
of Stokes by Fisk, will probably exact deeper
consideration from the jury than the points of
the opium administered, the probing or the
family insanity.

The lawyers' fights among themselves
seemed yesterday to have been ended by
the amende honorable of Mr. Treman to
one of the private counsel, but it
broke forth again in the day as bit-
terly as ever. Certainly the position
of private counsel for the prosecution
in a case of this kind is not
an enviable one, since it almost invites attack.
It is possible that the case for the defence will
close to-day, and that the long case will be
ended one way or the other before the close
of the week.

HOT WEATHER STILL.

Ninety-five Degrees in the Shade.
The weather lost nothing yesterday of its ex-
cessive heat, but rather gained, the mercury rising to
ninety-five degrees at three o'clock P. M., while on
Monday the highest point reached was ninety-two.
In the earlier part of the day the temperature was
not enough, though not by any means so cool as to
remove apprehension that the heated term was not
past. During the day the atmosphere was very
stagnant, an oppressive sense of the heat being felt
everywhere.
The following record will show the changes in the
temperature for the past two or three days in com-
parison with the corresponding day of last year, as
indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Phar-
macy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.
8 A. M.	80	76
9 A. M.	82	75
10 A. M.	84	74
11 A. M.	84	74
12 M.	84	74
Average temperature yesterday.....	81½	
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....	84	

Fortunately there was no case of sun stroke in
the city yesterday. With the thermometer at
ninety-five degrees in the shade, however, it would
be premature to conclude that the death record is
finished for the season. Weatherwise people were
yesterday prognosticating that there is certainly
before us a much hotter time than we have yet ex-
perienced.

THE OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—1 A. M.
Probabilities.
There are indications of a serious disturbance in
progress in the Gulf southwest of Florida; south-
easterly winds with increasing cloudiness prob-
ably prevail in the Middle and Eastern States on
Wednesday, and the same, with rain, in the South-
ern States, as on Tuesday; southeast winds veer-
ing to southwest, with local storms, prevail over
the lower lakes and Ohio Valley.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In Water Street.
About half-past six o'clock last night a fire broke
out on the top floor of the Hygienic Perfumery Works
of Denker & Melville, 618 Water street, causing a
damage to stock of \$5,000. Fully insured in the
Fireman's Insurance Company. The first floor was
occupied by Isaac Allaire, cooper; damage to
building \$1,000, and to stock \$1,500. Fully insured
in the same company. The fire was caused by the
explosion of chemicals.

In Seventeenth Street.

A fire last night destroyed the stable of Philip &
James Hyatt, 510 East Seventeenth street, causing
a damage of \$1,000. The building was occupied by
James Murphy, who lost two horses, on which
there was no insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States frigate Constitution arrived at
Newport, R. I., at seven o'clock last evening, being
on an annual cruise, with the cadets from the Naval
Academy on board. She was twenty days out from
Fortress Monroe.
Commander Weid N. Allen has been ordered to
organize duty at the New York Navy Yard.

ANOTHER BRIDGEPORT TRAGEDY.

A Sensation in the City—A Man Thrown Over a
Railroad Bridge by an Alleged New
York Bruiser and Drowned—A
Remarkable Occurrence.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 9, 1872.
Hardly has our community become quiet from the
excitement of the mysterious killing of Captain Got-
tvoorces when it is again excited by a tragedy
hardly less terrible, although entirely different in
its details. It was announced this morning that a
German named Ludwig V. Thiers had been thrown
over the railing of the foot bridge leading to
East Bridgeport and drowned. The facts upon
investigation developed as follows:—A colored man
named Perry Hughes while passing over the foot
bridge at half-past one o'clock this morning, met a
man supposed to be John Curtis, who stepped up to
him and demanded a light. Curtis detained him
for some time, telling him of his great muscular
ability and what he had accomplished when
the two were joined by the German Thiers,
who was accosted by Curtis. Some words
passed between them in German, when Thiers
said in English, "Don't say that, I have killed more
than one man for saying that;" whereupon Curtis
replied, "Well, you won't kill another," and seil-
ing Thiers about the waist he lifted him up bodily
and

HURLED HIM OVER THE RAILING
into the water below. The bridge stands ten or
fifteen feet above the river, and at that point the
mud and water on the flats would trouble a sober
man in the day time, and Thiers, being probably a
little intoxicated, was entirely unable to find
his way out or save himself. The negro ran
over the bridge, calling loudly for the police,
and finally brought help. By this time, how-
ever, Thiers was past saving, having been
drowned, and his murderer had effected his escape.
The body of Thiers was taken from the water and
an inquest was held on it to-day. From what was
money elicited at the inquest it appears that Curtis
and the deceased had been at a saloon in East
Bridgeport together but a short time before the
tragedy on the bridge, and that Thiers had been
going through his sword exercise, as was his cus-
tom when under the influence of liquor. Curtis
is represented as having been also somewhat in-
toxicated, and, being a large, strong man, probably
committed this deed through bravado
to show his great strength. The verdict of the
jury was in accordance with the above facts.
The negro did not know Curtis, but from his description
of the man who committed the deed there is no
doubt of his identity.

The murdered man, Ludwig V. Thiers, was a Bava-
rian, and came to this country twenty years ago,
at which time he worked for a short period in
leaving this city however for services in the
regular army, where he served as a cavalry man
many years, under King of Prussia, and during
the war and going through a great deal of
military experience. Thiers was forty-eight years
of age, unmarried, and had no family. He was
an illegitimate son of the late King of Bavaria, by
whom he said he had been educated. He was a
man of considerable attainments, which partially
corroborated his story, and he was a liberal edu-
cation, including a thorough
knowledge of military affairs. He was